UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/708,816	03/26/2004	Alan Eric Fischer	713629.352	2815

27128 7590 02/02/2007

BLACKWELL SANDERS PEPER MARTIN LLP
720 OLIVE STREET
SUITE 2400
ST. LOUIS, MO 63101

EXAMINER	
RAHMAN, MOHAMMAD N	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2109	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/02/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/708,816	FISCHER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mohammad N. Rahman	2109	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 March 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 July 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *02/08/2005*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejection – 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1- 5 and 8-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Turba et al (U.S Patent Publication Number 7124135), herein referred to as Turba' 135.

As to claim 1, Turba' 135 discloses, a method for pharmaceutical development data management comprising: retrieving data from a plurality of legacy ("legacy data" see e.g., paragraph (53), lines 1 - 4, "The facility in accordance with the present invention permits native script in the command language of the legacy data base management system to be used in a service constructed by the Component Builder") data processing systems useful in aspects of pharmaceutical development; reformatting the retrieved data into XML data (see e.g., paragraph (20), lines 2 - 5, "a technique which can embed native

code into a service that will handle data received as an XML message during processing of a service request by a legacy data base management system"); and presenting the XML data to a user through a browser client program (see e.g., paragraph (20), lines 6 - 12, "the present invention must first provide an interface herein referred to generically as a gateway, which translates transaction data transferred from the user over the Internet in XML format into a format from which data base management system commands and inputs may be generated").

As to claim 2, Turba' 135 discloses, the method of claim 1 further comprising: generating regulatory submission information from the retrieved data; and reformatting (see e.g., paragraph (20), lines 14 - 15, "Thus, as a minimum, the gateway must make these format and protocol conversions", since the retrieved data is being changes in to the different format and presented in XML) the generated regulatory submission information for additional processing.

As to claim 3, Turba' 135 also discloses, the method of claim 2 wherein the step of reformatting the generated regulatory submission information includes: reformatting generated regulatory submission information according to XML DTDs ("DTD", see e.g., paragraph (42), lines 1 – 3, "One convenient method for automatically defining the structure of the XML mapping tree is an external Document Type Definition DTD") for additional processing approvals.

As to claim 4, Turba' 135 also discloses, the method of claim 1 wherein the step of presenting includes: displaying (see e.g., paragraph (129), line 1,

"Execution of a query cause branching to path 614. Element 616 provides for selection of a category. Execution and display at element 618 follows", since the retrieval engine of a legacy database being able to collect data from it's database system and efficiently display the contents to the users according to their desire) a synthesis plan for development of a pharmaceutical wherein the synthesis plan is derived from the retrieved data.

As to claim 5, Turba' 135 also discloses, the method of claim 4 wherein the step of displaying further includes: displaying (see e.g., paragraph (129), line 1, "Execution of a query cause branching to path 614. Element 616 provides for selection of a category. Execution and display at element 618 follows" since the user being able to select desired article and can get output of the data item) chemical synthesis information including molecular drawings and chemical reaction information, wherein the chemical synthesis information is derived from the retrieved data.

As to claim 8, Turba' 135 also discloses, the method of claim 1 wherein the plurality of legacy data processing systems are geographically dispersed and wherein the step of presenting includes: displaying retrieved data retrieved from a legacy system at a first geographic location to a user at a second geo-graphic location ("location", see e.g., paragraph (98), lines 4 - 5, "This data source may be co-located with the Cool ICE system or may reside at some remote location").

As to claim 9, Turba' 135 also discloses, the method of claim 1 wherein the step of retrieving comprises: retrieving data from the plurality of legacy data

processing systems wherein each of the plurality of legacy data processing systems is one of the following data processing systems (see e.g., paragraph (7), lines 1 - 3, "Data base management systems are well known in the data processing art. Such commercial systems have been in general use for more than 20 years", since the data base management system processes data for many other sub systems like marketing or lab management): marketing, pharmaceutical ingredient project management, lab management, analytical services, clinical trial data management and clinical trial statistical analysis.

As to claim 10, Turba' 135 also discloses, the method of claim 9 wherein the step of retrieving data from the plurality of legacy data processing systems comprises: linking related project data from the plurality of legacy data processing systems (see e.g., Abstract, lines 1-3, "One or more of these steps may be a call to a native script subroutine contained in a repository in the legacy data base management system", since the legacy data processing system is being link to the various sub systems in a same schema and can be retrieve by subroutines) into a single common project.

As to claim 11, Turba' 135 also discloses, a system for presentation of pharmaceutical development information comprising: a retrieval engine ("engine", see e.g., paragraph (59), lines 7 - 9, "Following completion, Cool ICE engine 76 retrieves the intermediate products from repository 80 and formats the output response to the client", since the retrieval engine receives data information from the other sub systems or modules which are integrated with the legacy database

system), responsive to user queries, for retrieving information from any of a plurality of legacy data processing systems each having at least a portion of the pharmaceutical development information; an XML converter, communicatively coupled to the retrieval engine for reformatting the retrieved information as XML messages ("XML messages", see e.g., paragraph (20), lines 2 – 4, "a technique which can embed native code into a service that will handle data received as an XML message during processing of a service request by a legacy data base management system") and a portal server system, communicatively coupled to the retrieval engine and to the XML converter (see e.g., paragraph (154), lines 1 - 4, "FIG. 31 shows sample XML message 920 corresponding to the IDT of FIG. 28 and DTD of FIG. 29. This message contains modifications to be made to the inventory of the Roseville Store, retail shoe outlet. The data in this message becomes readily apparent to the human observer to include item numbers, shoe types, gender, size, color, unit cost, etc. for each of the shoes involved in the sample inventory transaction. Referring back to FIGS. 28 and 29, it can be seen that sample XML message 920 can be automatically decoded for processing as a Cool ICE service") for presenting the XML messages to a requesting user.

As to claim 12, Turba' 135 also discloses, the system of claim 11 further comprising: a Web browser ("Web browser", see e.g., paragraph (59), lines 7 - 9, "Web browser 92 communicates with web server software 96 via Internet standard protocol using XML language using world wide web path 94") client communicatively coupled to the portal server system for presentation of the XML messages to the requesting user of the Web browser.

As to claim 13, Turba' 135 also discloses, the system of claim 12 further comprising: an enterprise internal network ("network", see e.g., paragraph (53), lines 1 - 2, "In addition to being coupled to world wide web access 48, web server 50, containing the Cool ICE system, can be coupled to network 52 of the enterprise as shown. Network 52 provides the system with communication for additional enterprise business purposes") communication medium coupling the Web browser client to the portal server system to present the XML messages to users within the enterprise.

As to claim 14, Turba' 135 also discloses, the system of claim 12 further comprising: a public network communication medium coupling the Web browser client to the portal server system to present the XML messages to users outside the enterprise providing the portal server (see e.g., paragraph (56), lines 2 – 4,"The service is a predefined operation or related sequence of operations which provide the client with a desired static or dynamic result. The services are categorized by the language in which they were developed. Whereas all services are developed with client-side scripting which is compatible with Internet terminal 54 (e.g., XML), the server-side scripting defines the service category").

As to claim 15, Turba' 135 also discloses, the system of claim 11 further comprising: a plurality of legacy data processing systems communicatively coupled to the 15 retrieval engine (see e.g., paragraph (59), lines 3 – 5 , "Cool ICE engine 76 retrieves the intermediate products from repository 80 and formats the output response to the client, which is transferred to Internet terminal 54 via

web server 68 and world wide web path 66", since a retrieval engine in a legacy system being able to retrieve information of a sub system from the related database) wherein each legacy system has portions of the pharmaceutical development information.

As to claim 16, Turba' 135 also discloses, the system of claim 15 wherein each legacy system provides at least one of the functions of: marketing, pharmaceutical ingredient project management, lab management, analytical services, clinical trial data management and clinical trial statistical analysis (see e.g., Abstract, lines 1-7, "An apparatus for and method of processing a call to native script in a service built by a Component Builder for a legacy data base management system. The service built by the Component Builder consists of a series of steps. One or more of these steps may be a call to a native script subroutine contained in a repository in the legacy data base management system", since the retrieval engine of the legacy database management systems being able to fetch data from the other sub systems which are within the same network).

As to claim 17, Turba' 135 also discloses, the system of claim 11 wherein each portion of the pharmaceutical development information relates to at least one of: marketing, pharmaceutical ingredient project management, lab management, analytical services, clinical trial data management and clinical trial statistical analysis (see e.g., Abstract, lines 3-7, "The service built by the Component Builder consists of a series of steps. One or more of these steps may

be a call to a native script subroutine contained in a repository in the legacy data base management system", since the subroutine can call to native script from the different modules and retrieve analytical and experimental data which is integrated with the information system).

As to claim 18, Turba' 135 also discloses, the system of claim 17 further comprising: a regulatory submission generator, communicatively coupled to the XML converter (see e.g., paragraph (20), lines 6 – 12, "the present invention must first provide an interface herein referred to generically as a gateway, which translates transaction data transferred from the user over the Internet in XML format into a format from which data base management system commands and inputs may be generated, thus, the gateway works as the XML converter") for automatically generating regulatory submission information pertaining to the pharmaceutical development information from the XML messages.

As to claim 19, Turba' 135 also discloses, a computer readable storage medium tangibly embodying program instructions to provide a method for pharmaceutical development data management, the method comprising: retrieving data from a plurality of legacy data processing systems (see e.g., paragraph (59), lines 7 - 9, "Following completion, Cool ICE engine 76 retrieves the intermediate products from repository 80 and formats the output response to the client", since the retrieval engine receives data information from the other sub systems or modules which are integrated with the legacy database system) useful in aspects of pharmaceutical development; reformatting the retrieved data into XML data; and presenting the XML data to a user through a browser ("Web

browser", see e.g., paragraph (59), lines 7 - 9, "Web browser 92 communicates with web server software 96 via Internet standard protocol using XML language using world wide web path 94") client program.

Note that claim 20 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 2.

Note that claim 21 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 3.

Note that claim 22 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 4.

Note that claim 23 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 5.

Note that claim 24 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 6.

Note that claim 25 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 7.

Note that claim 26 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 8

Note that claim 27 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 9.

Note that claim 28 is a computer program and method claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 10.

As to claim 29, Turba' 135 also discloses, a portal collaboration user interface system for providing a user access to data from disparate legacy

systems where the user interface comprising computer readable program code devices for: receiving a request from a user to retrieve data relating to pharmaceutical development from disparate legacy database systems (see e.g., paragraph (20), lines 1 – 5, "The present invention overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art by providing a technique which can embed native code into a service that will handle data received as an XML message during processing of a service request by a legacy data base management system. In order to permit such functionality, the present invention must first provide an interface herein referred to generically as a gateway, which translates transaction data transferred from the user over the Internet in XML format into a format from which data base management system commands and inputs may be generated. The gateway must also convert the data base management system responses and outputs for usage on the user's Internet terminal"); sending a query to the disparate legacy database systems responsive to the request from the user; receiving the data relating to pharmaceutical development from the disparate legacy database systems base on the query; and collating the data and reformatting the data as standard XML format tagged data for presentation of the data to the user in various formats (see e.g., paragraph (108), lines 1 – 3, "Basically, refining a query definition is a three-step process. The three steps are: where and order by; analyze, calculate, and reformat; and create a graph or selectively view any or all columns. The user simply makes the selections on the user menu and clicks on the desired result. The data wizard applies the specific refining action and redisplays the resultant screen". Since as the users request

the retrieval engine of the legacy database system can provide information from the specific data table).

As to claim 30, Turba' 135 also discloses, the user interface system of claim 29 further comprising computer readable program code devices for: generating an XML defined template (see e.g., paragraph (32), lines 4 – 5, "the template component gives the user a wide range of languages in which to program their user interface including HTML, HDML, XML, WML, JavaScript, Vbscript, and WMLscript") format from the XML reformatted data and sending the XML defined template format for presenting to the user using a standard web browser (see e.g., paragraph (31), lines 1 – 2, "The screen component calls the template component, which collects all of the indexed pieces that it needs from within the proprietary database and displays this dynamically built data in the browser") client server interface.

As to claim 31, Turba' 135 also discloses, The user interface system of claim 30 where generating the XML defined template format includes generating a template for a synthesis plan for development of a pharmaceutical wherein the synthesis plan is derived from the retrieved data relating to pharmaceutical development (see e.g., paragraph (31), lines 1 – 4, "The screen component calls the template component, which collects all of the indexed pieces that it needs from within the proprietary database and displays this dynamically built data in the browser. When an action against the data is initiated from the browser, the receiving service component is called to perform the specified action and then inform the user that the action has completed. These multiple components

seamlessly interact to build a consistent user interface that can easily be tailored to meet users' presentation and performance needs", since here, the format of the template is XML defined).

As to claim 32, Turba' 135 also discloses, the user interface system of claim 31 where generating the XML defined template format includes generating a template (see e.g., paragraph (32), lines 1 – 6, "By separating the code into multiple components, this new architecture allows adaptability to the user's environment, ease of maintenance, and ease of localization. Users can easily alter the look-and-feel of the user interface by making changes to the new template component", since these template are XML defined and contains many other data components) for chemical synthesis information including molecular drawings and information derived from the retrieved data relating to pharmaceutical development.

As to claim 33, Turba' 135 also discloses, "The user interface system of claim 32 where generating the XML defined template format includes generating a template (see e.g., paragraph (31), lines 1 – 4, "The screen component calls the template component, which collects all of the indexed pieces that it needs from within the proprietary database and displays this dynamically built data in the browser. When an action against the data is initiated from the browser, the receiving service component is called to perform the specified action and then inform the user that the action has completed. These multiple components seamlessly interact to build a consistent user interface that can easily be tailored

to meet users' presentation and performance needs", since here, the format of the template is also XML defined) for analysis data integrated with the chemical synthesis data where the analysis data is derived from the retrieved data relating to pharmaceutical development".

As to claim 34, Turba' 135 also discloses, the user interface system of claim 29 further comprising computer readable program devices for: generating a regulatory submission formatted report from the XML reformatted data (see e.g., paragraph (20), lines 2 – 4, "the present invention must first provide an interface herein referred to generically as a gateway, which translates transaction data transferred from the user over the Internet in XML format into a format from which data base management system commands and inputs may be generated") for submission.

Note that claim 35 is a system claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 3.

Note that claim 36 is a system claim, which recite the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 9.

As to claim 37, Turba' 135 also discloses, a method in a user interface system for providing a user access to data from disparate legacy systems, comprising: presenting a prompt (see e.g., paragraph (69), lines 2 – 3, "Window area 128 provides for the entry of any necessary or helpful input parameters. Not shown are possible prompts for entry of this data, which may be defined at the time of service request development") to a user requesting an input which specifies retrieval of data relating to pharmaceutical development to be retrieved

from disparate legacy database systems; accepting and processing the user request to determine if the user request relates to generating regulatory submission information or relates to retrieving particular information for presenting to the user; sending the user request to a portal (see e.g., paragraph (29), lines 1 – 3, "In accordance with the preferred mode of the present invention, the Cool ICE Data Wizard Join Service provides a web based interface that allows a developer to create a web based service that joins tables from MAPPER Reports, MAPPER runs, databases that are ODBC compliant, and many RDMS, and MAPPER") collaboration user interface system operable to extract data from the disparate legacy database systems based on the request; and receiving from the portal user interface system data extracted from the disparate legacy database systems collated and formatted in a standard XML (see e.g., paragraph (32), lines 4 – 6, "In addition, the template component gives the user a wide range of languages in which to program their user interface including HTML, HDML, XML, WML, JavaScript, Vbscript, and WMLscript. This tremendous flexibility gives the user a fast and effective way to tailor their user interface") format and providing the data to the user.

As to claim 38, Turba' 135 also discloses, "the method as recited in claim 37 where providing data to the user includes: displaying (see e.g., paragraph (32), lines 4 – 6, "FIG. 16 is a detailed flow chart showing the operation of the join service. Entry is via path 516 which corresponds to the output of select data source 312 (see also FIG. 11). Up to five tables are selected by the user at element 518. Element 520 checks and displays the selected tables") a synthesis

plans for development of a pharmaceutical wherein the synthesis plan is derived from the extracted data".

Note that claim 39 is a method claim, which recites the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 5.

Note that claim 40 is a method claim, which recites the corresponding limitations as set forth above in claim 6.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turba' 135 in view of Wang et al (Pub No. US 6,727,096), here in referred to as Wang'096.

Referring to the claims 6 and 7, Turba' 135 discloses, the claimed invention except for: displaying analysis data integrated with the display of the chemical synthesis information, wherein the analysis data is derived from the retrieved data (claim 6) and displaying customer accounting information wherein the customer accounting information is derived from the retrieved data (claim 7).

However, Wang'096 discloses, the steps of displaying further includes: displaying analysis data integrated with the display of the chemical synthesis information (see e.g., paragraph (4), lines 2 – 9, "One can view drug discovery as a two-step process: acquiring candidate compounds through laboratory synthesis or through natural products collection, followed by evaluation or screening for efficacy. Pharmaceutical researchers have long used high-throughput screening (HTS) protocols to rapidly evaluate the therapeutic value of natural products and libraries of compounds synthesized and cataloged over many years"), wherein the analysis data (see e.g., paragraph (5), lines 1 – 7, "Reactor control system 100 acquires experimental data 130 from reactor 110 and processes the experimental data in system control module 140 and data analysis module 145 under user control through user interface module 170. Reactor control system 100 displays the processed data both numerically and graphically through user interface module 170 and user I/O devices 150", thus the experimental data is being efficiently included in the data analysis module and displays the result) is derived from the retrieved data; and displaying customer accounting information (see e.g., Abstract, lines 28 – 34 "The system includes **modules** for providing control signals to a parallel chemical reactor, receiving measured values from the parallel chemical reactor and calculating experimental results from the measured values, and for receiving reaction parameters from the user and displaying the set of measured values and the calculated values", thus the system being competently added different kinds of module and able to retrieve and displays the

analyzed data) wherein the customer accounting information is derived from the retrieved data.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Turba' 135 's method to comprise the retrieval of analyzed data which being added and displayed with the chemical synthesis information and customer account information, as taught by Wang'096, in order to add a separate modules which contains analyzed data to a chemical synthesis information system and efficiently displays the retrieved data, otherwise the experimental data can not be effectively added to the chemical synthesis information system. In fact, the most of the pharmaceutical companies are successfully using the same system and method for retrieving, analyzing and presenting the data of the chemical synthesis (see e.g., abstract, lines 9 – 17, "Reaction parameters include temperature, pressure, stirring speed. The reaction occurring in one or more reactor vessels is quenched in response to values measured during the reaction. The measured values are used to calculate experimental results including temperature change, pressure change, percent conversion of starting material, and viscosity. The measured values and experimental results are displayed") or the account information of the customer in a chemical synthesis information system. Thus, any modules can be added to a system and new functionalities and experimental data results can be viewed through a computer interface.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Agrafiotis et al. (US 5,574,656) discloses a computer based, iterative process for generating chemical entities with defined physical, chemical and/or bioactive properties.

Wang et al. (US 6,727,096) discloses computer programs and computer-implemented methods for monitoring the progress and properties of parallel chemical reactions.

Burkett et al. (US 6,678,889) discloses systems, method and computer program products are provided for sharing resources within an Extensible Markup Language (XML) document that define a console (i.e., a graphical user interface or GUI) for managing a plurality of application programs and tasks associated therewith.

Vermeire (US 6,209,124) discloses a method of operating and communicating with a host computer system is provided using mark-up language inputs and outputs directed by an intermediary, which has been previously constructed by formulation of the host data.

Contact Information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad N. Rahman, whose telephone

number is 571- 274 - 1631. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri from 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Henry Tsai can be reached on (571) 272-4176. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M. Rahman

1/30/07

HENRY TSAI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER